

### **Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (withdrawn) A process for the detection of the radiation emitted by the various components in a sample of a fluid wherein the radiation emitted by activated molecules within the sample of the fluid is used to determine the nature of and quantities of materials present in the fluid.
2. (Currently Amended) A fluid analyser system comprising; a receptacle(s) for the collection of a fluid sample and; an analysis apparatus containing a consistent light condition compartment into which the receptacle containing the fluid sample may be placed; means external to said receptacle(s) to provide an excitation discharge within the consistent light condition compartment for activating the molecules within the sample and; means for detecting the radiation emitted by the sample and for generating a signal indicative of said radiation emitted; and means for magnifying the signal together with means for magnification of the detected signal wherein the receptacle is provided with pinholes covered by metallic contacts to be positioned against the means to provide the discharge to control the discharge through the sample when the receptacle is positioned within the consistent light condition compartment for analysis.
3. (Currently amended) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 comprising means for translating the magnified signal into the nature and quantity of the fluids present in the sample said means being referenced according to:
  - a) the known volume of the inflated receptacle
  - b) the light condition of the fluid sample
  - c) the temperature of the fluid sample
  - d) the duration of ~~the~~ a radiation scan and/or
  - e) the distance of the radiation scan.
4. (withdrawn) A fluid analyser system comprising:
  - i) A receptacle for a fluid sample.

- ii) A consistent light condition environment in which the receptacle can
  - iii) be placed.
  - iv) A timing device for measuring duration of the scan of the radiation emitted by the fluid sample in the receptacle.
  - v) A temperature sensor for determining the temperature of the sample.
  - vi) Means for activating the molecules within the sample.
  - vii) Detector(s) for receiving data from the radiation emitted by the sample located at a predetermined distance from the sample.
  - viii) Means for translating and magnifying the signal from the detector(s) enabling identification of the intensities and the peak intensity values' wavelengths.
5. (withdrawn) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 4 including a light meter for determining the consistent light condition environment.
  6. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 in which the analyser system is non-invasive.
  7. (Currently amended) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2, wherein said system is capable of that and transmit[[s]]ing and/or receiv[[es]]ing test data remotely.
  8. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 including one or more of a visual display screen, a printer, a data transmitter/receiver, data storage, rechargeable/universal mains power supply, peripheral ports, keyboard, scroll bar, switches.
  9. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 a comprising a database of fluids and their known wavelengths.
  10. (Canceled)
  11. (Canceled)
  12. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 which is portable.

13. (Currently amended) A fluid analyser system according to Claim 2 in which the walls of the receptacle have a high optical clarity and are flexible but not elastic.
14. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 2 in which the receptacle is formed from a fluorocarbon polymer.
15. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 2 in which the receptacle is formed from a medical grade polypropylene.
16. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 2 in which the receptacle is provided with a one-way valve.
17. (Canceled)
18. (Previously presented) An analyser according to Claim 16 in which the valve is in a valve holder which is shaped so that a fluid delivery tube, can be attached to the top of the receptacle.
19. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 16 in which the valve is in a valve holder which is shaped so that another receptacle or attachment can be attached to the bottom of the receptacle.
20. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 2 in which the shape of the inflated receptacle is such that it is a firm fit within the consistent light condition environment.
21. (Previously presented) A fluid analyser according to Claim 2 containing means whereby the peak intensities and peak intensity values are used/calculated and/or correlated with known/unknown peak intensities and/or peak intensity values (nm wavelength values) to indicate the nature of the fluids present in the sample and to determine the concentrations of the fluids in the sample.
22. (withdrawn) A process according to Claim 1 wherein the measurement of the radiation is magnified and the magnified signal used to identify the fluids present.

23. (Canceled)
24. (Canceled)
25. (Canceled)
26. (withdrawn) A process according to Claim 1 in which multiple measurements are made of one or more samples and the result averaged.
27. (withdrawn) A process according to Claim 1 in which at the time of analysis humidity is measured.
28. (Canceled)
29. (Canceled)
30. (withdrawn) A technique for the detection of the radiation emitted by the various components in a sample of a fluid wherein the radiation emitted by activated molecules within the sample of the fluid is used to determine the nature of and quantities of materials present in the fluid, and comprising a fluid analyser system having a receptacle(s) for the collection of a fluid sample and an analysis apparatus containing a consistent light condition compartment containing temperature detection device(s) into which the receptacle containing the fluid sample may be placed, means within the consistent light condition compartment for activating the molecules within the sample and means for detecting the radiation emitted by the sample, together with means for magnification of the detected signal, and further comprising a device for activation of the molecules that provides a radio frequency discharge.
31. (withdrawn) A technique according to Claim 30 in which an excitation device is located within the constant light condition compartment so that excitation takes place in a plane perpendicular to a radiation absorption device(s).

32. (withdrawn) A technique according to Claim 30 wherein a metallic object is positioned at the extremity of the constant light condition compartment to direct the radio frequency.
33. (withdrawn) A technique according to Claim 30 wherein the detector(s) is a radiation absorbance device(s).
34. (Canceled)
35. (Canceled)
36. (Canceled)
37. (withdrawn) A technique according to Claim 30 wherein the sample may be taken at one location, the scanning and analysis system may be used in the same or another location and the detection signal, either via a remote control or operator, is transferred to another location for magnification, analysis and/or storage or kept in the same location for magnification, analysis and/or storage.
38. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 for the detection of gases.
39. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 for the quantification of gases.
40. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 for the detection of fluids.
41. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 for the quantification of fluids.
42. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 in the evaluation of the emissions generated by engine combustion and their interaction with the environment.
43. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 in the detection and/or quantification of the content of human and animal breath.
44. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 in the evaluation of the content of human and animal breath.

45. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 in the evaluation of the content of air and/or the environment.
46. (Canceled)
47. (withdrawn) Use of the technique of Claim 30 to generate markers or signatures.
48. (Canceled)
49. (Canceled)
50. (Canceled)
51. (withdrawn) The use according to Claim 30 for personal identification.
52. (Canceled)
53. (Canceled)
54. (withdrawn) The use according to Claim 38 in which the sample is taken and scanned in a first location and the results transmitted to a second location.
55. (Canceled)
56. (Canceled)
57. (withdrawn) The use according to Claim 38 in an industrial environment for the detection of gases.
58. (withdrawn) The use according to Claim 38 to determine blood type via a blood and/or breath sample.
59. (Canceled)
60. (Canceled)

61. (New) A fluid analyser system according to claim 2, further comprising means for enhancing the signal from the radiation emitted by the sample.
62. (New) A fluid analyser system according to claim 2, further comprising a timer to measure the duration of the time the means for the detecting the radiation is exposed to the radiation emitted by the activated fluid sample, during or after the excitation discharge.
63. (New) A fluid analyser system according to claim 2, wherein the excitation discharge is a radio frequency discharge such as a radio frequency discharge Telsa Coil or other electric discharge.
64. (New) A fluid analyser system according to claim 2, further comprising means for translating the signal into the nature and concentration of the fluids present in the sample said means being referenced according to:
  - a) the light condition of the fluid sample and
  - b) the duration of the radiation scan
65. (New) A fluid analyser according to claim 2, wherein said metallic contacts are of aluminium adhesive tape.
66. (New) A fluid analyser according to claim 2, wherein the excitation discharge is transverse to the absorption device.
67. (New) A fluid analyser system according to claim 2, further comprising a light meter for determining the consistent light condition environment.
68. (New) A fluid analyser according to claim 2, further comprising computer driven software to provide an advisory status report on the content of the fluid and the conditions under which the analysis was performed.
69. (New) A fluid analyser according to claim 2, wherein the sample may be taken at one location, scanning and analysis system may be used in the same or another location and the detection signal, is transferred to another location for

analysis and/or storage or kept in the same location for analysis and/or storage.